

150 Casualties in Retaliation

Israeli Planes Strike Camps, Towns in Southern Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)
responsibility for yesterday's schoolhouse raid at Maalot. This group is headed by Nayef Hawatmeh.

The Lebanese Defense Ministry said the jets struck four Palesti-

Danes Strike Against New Sales Taxes

COPENHAGEN, May 16 (AP).—Denmark was hit by a wave of strikes today as about 200,000 workers protested sales-tax increases approved by the Folketing (parliament) last night.

Within an hour of the Folketing's adoption of higher taxes on household durables, cars, cigarettes, beer and wine, typographers struck a number of daily newspapers including the major Copenhagen journals, preventing them from appearing today.

During the night, bakery and brewery workers joined the protest strikes and by midmorning about 15,000 shipyard and steel workers followed suit. Demonstrations were arranged in Copenhagen and half a dozen other cities. Some of the strikers said they would not return to work until Monday.

The movement later spread to the railroads and forced cancellation of a large number of trains.

The sales-tax bills, designed to soak up about two billion kroner (\$345 million) of buying power this year, curb imports and slow the drain of currency reserves, were adopted by seven non-socialist parties ranging from the center to the extreme right and led by Premier Poul Hartling's Liberal minority government.

The alliance included the anti-tax, anti-bureaucracy Progress party of Mogens Glistrup, whose last-minute decision to back the bills averted Mr. Hartling's resignation.

New or increased sales taxes made cigarettes, liquor, beer, cars, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and other household durables 5 to 25 percent more expensive. Danish cigarettes will now be among the most expensive in the world at \$1.55 a pack.

The government hopes the measures will curb imports, notably of cars, sufficiently to reduce the nation's trade deficit, which was expected to reach a record \$1.576 billion this year, by about \$172 million.

Fights Way to Embassy

U.S. Defector to Russia Asks Repatriation After 17 Years

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, May 16.—A 47-year-old American who defected to the Soviet Union 17 years ago fought his way past four policemen yesterday to enter the U.S. Embassy and ask to return to the United States.

Admitting disillusionment with Communism, Dean Hoxsey expressed fears for his personal safety when he returns to Volgograd (Stalingrad), where he has been working as a physician. Embassy officials, who accepted his application for repatriation, advised Mr. Hoxsey to return to his home while the State Department investigates his claim for citizenship.

Mr. Hoxsey was roughed up by the guards, who patrol each embassy entrance and stop most Soviet citizens from entering. The guards had his arms pinned back and were dragging him toward a nearby interrogation room when two embassy officers who happened to be on the street pulled him free.

"I am an American," Mr. Hoxsey shouted to the embassy men. He showed them an old California driver's license to establish his identity and was escorted into the consulate.

Father a Communist

Nervous and confused about his legal status, Mr. Hoxsey explained that he was born in Washington state and raised in California, where his father, a Communist, was a Los Angeles County tax assessor. He himself joined the Communist party after returning home from service as a marine in World War II.

In 1957, he decided to attend a Communist youth festival in Moscow as an individual, not a delegate.

His party membership had lapsed for nonpayment of dues but he still believed in Marxism when he left home. "I thought Com-

tinian refugee camps and three border villages identified as Rachaya Foukhar, Khraibe and Mahrouneh.

At dusk, eight Israeli jets returned to hit one of the camps and a road in the Arkoub region near the border, the ministry announced.

Three of the refugee camps were near Sidon—Ein el-Helweh, El Ashbal and Nabatieh—with a combined population of 25,000 refugees registered with United Nations relief organizations and 40,000 more living on outskirts of the camps.

The fourth refugee camp, Marouneh, with a population of a few thousand Palestinians, is 15 miles southeast of Beirut.

The Sidon camps took the brunt of the attack, with bombs, rockets and machine-gun bullets hitting adjoining apartment buildings housing Lebanese laborers.

One three-story structure was razed by a bomb. All that remained was a crater. Two adjoining apartment blocks were left without walls and with crumbling roofs.

A doctor at the Sidon regional hospital said he had seen 11 dead and 39 wounded come into his emergency room and said "many other casualties were taken to another hospital."

The American University Hospital in Beirut received casualties late in the day and issued an appeal for blood donors.

Air raid sirens sounded for the first time in Beirut and the international airport was closed. A government communiqué erroneously announced that a Palestinian camp near the airport was bombed, but later retracted this.

Palestinian guerrillas here said the raid on Sidon lasted 45 minutes, but the Defense Ministry said 30 minutes. A local el-Fatah leader said he saw 12 planes in the air at one time over this southern city.

The Israelis have frequently raided guerrilla concentrations in these areas during the last 12 days, reportedly killing 20 guerrillas.

Lebanon Plans Protest

BEIRUT, May 16 (Reuters).—Lebanon will lodge a complaint with the United Nations Security Council tomorrow against today's Israeli air raids on its territory. Premier Takkeddin al-Solh said tonight. He made the announcement to reporters after a meeting with President Suleiman Franjeh.

Communists should be with Communists—I thought it would be better for me," Mr. Hoxsey said.

"I heard they had free education and I wanted to be a doctor. I was grateful for that. Frequently, in America, I had been unemployed a lot."

After telling his Soviet hosts about his interest in defecting, Mr. Hoxsey was interviewed at the Foreign Ministry. He lived for three months at a hotel on money supplied by the Soviet Red Cross.

"One day a man arrived who handed me a Soviet passport. He said my application was approved and that I was now a Soviet citizen. He asked me for my American passport and I gave it to him. I don't recall taking an oath and I am sure I did not."

For six years, Mr. Hoxsey studied medicine in Stavropol and then in Tiflis. In 1962, he married a Russian girl who had been a translator and they adopted a four-year-old girl.

Feeling of Discomfort

In 1968, Mr. Hoxsey and his family moved to Volgograd, where he took a job as a laboratory doctor in a clinic. A feeling of discomfort which had been developing for some time grew so strong in Volgograd, Mr. Hoxsey said, that a year ago he decided he would try to leave the country.

"I had thought those feelings would pass, but instead they got worse," he said.

One of his first shocks was when he discovered that all his fellow medical graduates had been given reserve army commissions while he was classified simply as a reserve foot soldier.

Mr. Hoxsey inquired about joining the Soviet Communist party but was not encouraged and failed to receive the recommendations from active members required of a new applicant.

Mr. Hoxsey did not tell his wife, who opposed his decision, or his superiors that he was coming to Moscow this week.

If the State Department recognizes his claim for citizenship, his name will be added to 11 others on the embassy "hardship list" of Americans seeking repatriation. The oldest case on the list has been waiting 30 years for an exit visa.

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Victims of the Israeli air attack receive emergency aid in a hospital at Sidon in south Lebanon yesterday.

'Why Don't You Want Peace?'

Wounded Girl Tells of Day in Maalot School

Tamar Ben-Hamu is a 16-year-old girl who was among 85 Israeli students held hostage by three Arab terrorists in Maalot yesterday. She gave this account of her ordeal from her hospital bed.

By Tamar Ben-Hamu as told to Marcus Eliason

NAHARIYA, Israel, May 16 (AP).—We were sleeping on the second floor of the school when we heard shouts at 4 o'clock. Three terrorists came in and began firing at the soldiers accompanying our group.

Speaking good Hebrew, one of them said: "Sit down and we will not harm you."

He led us into a classroom and we were crying and shouting. We were so frightened.

Later, they separated us. The boys went upstairs and the girls down. The terrorists broke windows.

I guess I lost track of time. A girl soldier with us, Narkiss Mordechai, was called by the Arabs. They gave her a piece of paper with demands they were asking our government and sent her outside.

Explosives Prepared

The Arab who spoke Hebrew was fairly nice. He kept telling us to calm down. But there was another one who was quite brutal and threatened us. The Hebrew speaker told him to leave us alone.

Now and then the Arabs would shoot out the windows.

The Hebrew speaker shouted to the Israeli troops a loud-speaker. We had a radio and we could hear everything happening outside.

Fahmy Warns On Air Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

General Kurt Waldheim said he was "deeply shocked."

Mr. Waldheim made the remark when he spoke at a memorial service for Richard Crossman, a former British cabinet minister and strong supporter of Israel.

Mr. Waldheim today also condemned Israel's air strikes in Lebanon. "Once again we see the pattern of action and counteraction which for so many years has bedeviled all attempts to find a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and has cost the lives of countless innocent people," he said in a statement.

Sandro Pertini, the chairman of the Italian Chamber of Deputies said, "Certain of interpreting the unanimous feeling of the chamber, I express most profound indignation over the horrible and inhuman crime perpetrated against unarmed and innocent victims."

The two French presidential candidates, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and François Mitterrand, both condemned the attack.

Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said "Australia condemns all acts of terrorism, especially those resulting in the loss of innocent lives and the injury of children."

26 Soviet Jews Held

MOSCOW, May 16 (NYT).—Twenty-six Soviet Jews were arrested today as they tried to march to the Lebanese Embassy to protest yesterday's massacre of schoolchildren in Maalot.

Meanwhile the press agency Tass, offering the first Soviet comment on the incident, reported that the "perfidious actions of the Israeli military" had led to the deaths of a number of schoolchildren and Palestinian guerrillas.

Then the Arabs prepared their explosives and put them on a table and told us:

"Don't be afraid," one said. "If Israel gives us the prisoners, you won't be harmed. But, if

they don't, we'll blow up the building."

We are all from a religious school in nearby Safed, and we took out a Bible and read psalms and we prayed to God and we

pleaded with the Arabs not to set off the explosives.

"I will lift mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help," we prayed. You know Maalot means hills in English.

We also argued among ourselves whether Israel should give in. "Everything Exploded"

One of the girls asked the Hebrew speaker: "I want to ask you something but don't get angry."

"Go ahead," he said. "Why don't you want peace with us?"

"The Israel which doesn't want peace."

"Not true, not true," we said. But he didn't want to argue. Later—it must have been after 5 o'clock—the Hebrew speaker said: "I am going downstairs to set off the bomb."

Then everything exploded around us. The whole building shook like an earthquake.

Just before the bombs went off, they shot one of the boys in the leg and he faints. I don't know who started shooting first. It was terrible blood and broken glass everywhere.

A bullet went through my back into my stomach. We were screaming. There was fire and smoke.

We started jumping out the windows. Our soldiers were below.

I jumped out a window crying: "Catch me, I'm dying."

A soldier caught me and the next thing I remember was this hospital.

You know, we had been on a three-day hike and the day before we had asked permission from the police to camp near the Lebanese border. They refused because they said there were terrorists at large. They sent us to Maalot to spend the night.

I think the terrorists they were speaking of were the same ones who attacked us.

I hadn't wanted to go on the hike. I don't think I will ever again.

Israelis Said To Ask Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

In two or three weeks after both sides have had time to think things over.

On his way home, Mr. Kissinger may stop in Cairo for more talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Asked earlier about the Maalot attack, Mr. Kissinger said: "I will not let it interfere."

The secretary had talks with key Israeli cabinet negotiators earlier today at Foreign Minister Abba Eban's home. He met again with Premier Meir, before taking off for the Syrian capital. He made no statement at Ben-Gurion Airport.

Artillery Duels

TEL AVIV, May 16 (AP).—Syrian and Israeli forces continued their artillery duels on the Golan Heights front today as the war of attrition entered its 68th day.

A military spokesman said the Syrians had fired on Israeli positions in several sectors of the Israeli-held enclave. Fire was returned and there were no announced Israeli casualties.

Kissinger Assailed

BEIRUT, May 16 (Reuters).—The leader of the commando organization which carried out yesterday's Maalot operation in northern Israel today attacked Secretary Kissinger's peace mission as based on reactionary interests.

Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, told a press conference that Mr. Kissinger was carrying with him "solutions based on American, Israeli and Arab reactionary interests."

Many of the two-million eligible voters cast blank ballots or simply stayed home at the urging of the anti-government coalition which had pulled out of the election on Tuesday.

The coalition contends that the government's election rules would enable Mr. Balaguer's supporters to vote more than once.

The rules allow voters to cast ballots at any polling place, rather than at assigned polls. A coalition spokesman claimed that Mr. Balaguer was openly buying votes, and that 400,000 false voter-identification cards were being circulated.

SAIGON, May 16 (AP).—Up to 5,000 North Vietnamese troops, backed by tanks, overran a South Vietnamese base yesterday, inflicting heavy losses and pushing the remnants of the fleeing government forces into a tight pocket, the Saigon command said.

The fate of the rest of the Ranger battalion, more than 300 other government militiamen stationed at the district's military headquarters a few hundred yards away, and more than 3,000 civilians living in Dak Pek town was not known.

It said that half of the 368-man Ranger battalion defending the isolated Dak Pek border camp 80 miles north of Saigon and 12 miles from the Laotian border was either killed, wounded or missing after all-night, human-wave assaults by the Communists.

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Preparing for Party Congress

New Yugoslav Parliament Confirms Tito, Presidium

BELGRADE, May 16 (UPI).—The newly constituted Yugoslav parliament today elected President Tito to office for life and confirmed the appointment of the nine members of the Presidium that is to lead the country after his death.

Twenty-one-gun salutes were fired around the country as President Tito who will be 83 on May 25, took the oath of office and pledged to hold the country on a steady course.

"The task of the state Presidium and myself is to preserve the unity and brotherhood of Yugoslavia and cohesion from the top to the bottom. We must vigilantly preserve the achievements of our revolution and post-war development," President Tito said in the nationally televised ceremony.

The ceremony sets the stage for the crucial 10th party congress in two weeks, which will be the culmination of a two-year ideological shake-up.

Thousands of party members have been purged and thousands more have lost their jobs as President Tito tried to insure that the country would be in the hands of a strong and unified Communist party when he leaves the political scene.

A key figure in the Presidium is 64-year-old Edvard Kardelj, President Tito's close aide and the country's leading theoretician. Government officials said that Mr. Kardelj was President Tito's most likely candidate as successor.

Yugoslavia-Italy Dispute

BELGRADE, May 16 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia yesterday firmly rejected the latest Italian note in the two countries' dispute over the Trieste area as a "gross interference in [Yugoslav] internal affairs and an attack on its sovereignty and territorial integrity."

In an oral message given by

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Italian Ambassador Walter Macchia, Yugoslavia said the Italian note of April was unacceptable because it completely avoided the real issue for the dispute, namely, the title that the former "Zone of the Trieste area was Italian."

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Deputy Foreign Minister J. Petric to Italian Ambassador Walter Macchia, Yugoslavia said the Italian note of April was unacceptable because it completely avoided the real issue for the dispute, namely, the title that the former "Zone of the Trieste area was Italian."

Chilean Junta Uses Torture 2 Groups Say

GENEVA, May 16 (Reuters).—A three-man mission of the International Commission of Jurists accused Chilean security authorities of systematic ill-treatment and sometimes torture of people under interrogation.

The mission, which spent days in Chile last month, estimated that 6,000 to 7,000 people were in detention either at trial or without charge.

About 3,000 more were held questioning at any one time the security authorities of armed forces, the mission said. "We believe that the various forms of ill-treatment, some amounting to severe torture, carried out systematically, some of those responsible for interrogation and not, as a people sought to persuade, isolated instances at the time of arrest," the three jurists said in their report.

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Tax Breaks Not Restored During Appeal

Nonprofit Groups Lose Supreme Court Plea

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).—The Supreme Court refused yesterday to permit nonprofit groups whose tax exemptions have been revoked to continue to enjoy such privileges while their lawsuits against the Internal Revenue Service are being contested.

In two parallel cases, the high court held that federal tax authorities cannot be enjoined from enforcing unfavorable rulings against educational organizations even though their ability to raise funds is severely crippled during the several years required for a final court resolution.

Specifically, the justices denied such injunctions to Bob Jones University, a fundamentalist institution in Greenville, S.C., that lost its tax-exempt status in 1970 for refusing to admit blacks.

and to Protestants and other Americans United for Separation of Church and State.

The Americans United group was ruled ineligible to receive tax-deductible contributions and made liable for payment of federal unemployment taxes by a 1968 IRS finding that its employees were engaged in lobbying.

"Long and Expensive" Associate Justice Harry Blackmun dissented in the Americans United case, saying that the "overwhelming power of the In-

Strike at UN Food Unit

ROME, May 16 (UPI).—Employees of the Rome-based UN Food and Agriculture Organization began a three-day strike yesterday, demanding the right to negotiate employment terms, including job guarantees and pay scales similar to those in force in Italy.

ternal Revenue Service" can endanger the existence of philanthropic organizations and their beneficiaries "merely because the path to judicial review is so discouragingly long and expensive."

Justice Blackmun said he felt compelled to voice "a needed word of caution about governmental power where the means to challenge that power are unfavorable and unsatisfactory at best."

The decision in the Bob Jones University case was unanimous. Associate Justice William Douglas did not participate in either ruling.

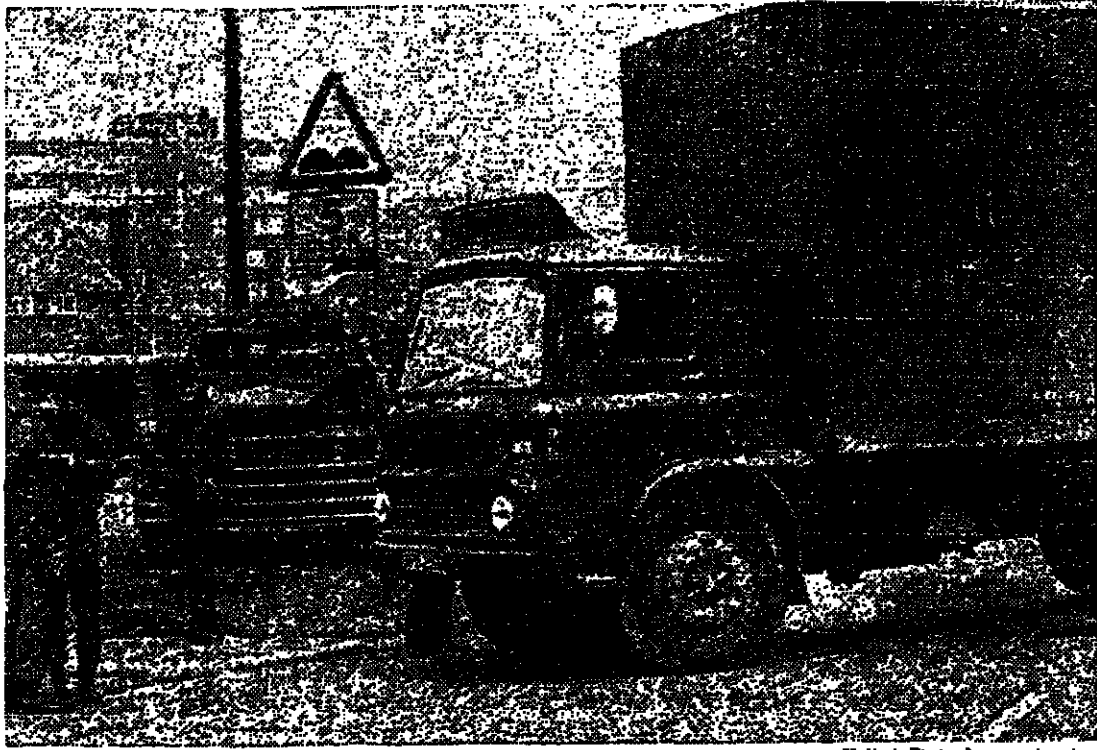
Associate Justice Lewis Powell Jr., who wrote the opinions in both cases, observed that the federal statute prohibiting injunctions against the assessment or collection of taxes was designed to protect the government's revenue collection power "with a minimum of pre-enforcement judicial interference."

Precarious Position

"Although the congressional restriction to post-enforcement review may place an organization claiming tax-exempt status in a precarious financial position," Justice Powell wrote, "the problems presented do not rise to the level of constitutional infirmities, in light of the powerful governmental interests in protecting the administration of the tax system from premature judicial interference."

Americans United and Bob Jones University both will be able to challenge the IRS rulings in court actions, but yesterday's decision denies them temporary relief.

In another decision, the high court ruled, 7 to 2, that law enforcement officials could seize a yacht from its renters without notice to its owner or any hearing after marijuana had been discovered aboard.



BLOCKAGE—British soldiers prepare to move a truck blocking a Belfast road. The truck was left there by workers participating in a general strike throughout Ulster.

Disorders Spread in Ulster As Protestant Strike Goes On

BELFAST, May 16 (AP).—Mobs of youths roamed the streets of Belfast today as a strike mounted over a protest by militant Protestants which his Northern Ireland's industry, power supplies, transportation and trade.

A burst of rifle fire killed a young mother in the city's Catholic New Lodge Road area tonight, police said.

Earlier, police and troops had moved in to dismantle roadblocks, and at one stage, shots were fired at police as they removed a hijacked truck from Ormeau Bridge. No one was hurt.

It was the second day of the industrial tie-up by Protestants opposing government moves to establish closer relations with the mainly Catholic Irish Republic.

In the York Road of Belfast, 200 demonstrators formed a human barricade, bringing traffic to a halt. Gangs of youths, known as "the tartan gangs," harassed security forces, hijacked vehicles and threw stones.

Free-Lance Barricades

The Ulster Army Council, representing militant Protestants, announced it had launched moves to clear the city of barricades, which the council said were erected by "free-lance groups."

As the strike continued, power stations produced only 60 percent of normal supplies, causing four-hour power cuts in various parts of the province.

The 10,000 workers at the huge Harland and Wolff shipyard failed to turn up, and the Short Brothers and Harland aviation factory was also closed by the strike.

Belfast bus service came to a halt, handicapping the city's schools in the middle of examinations. Food and drug stores

and other essential services allowed to open. But power affected dairies and bakers and aroused fears of food ages.

Hospitals Hampered

Hospitals used stand-by surgical operations. Traill normally and Belfast's air Aldergrove was operating. The provincial executive which Catholics and Protestants share administrative post stressed its determination to carry on despite the strike.

Basically, the demands Protestant Ulster Workers' council, which called the strike for new elections in Northern Ireland and scrapping the Sunningdale agreement.

In the agreement, signed Sunningdale, 30 miles W. London, in December, representatives of the British government, the Irish Republic and certain Northern Ireland parties agreed to the principle of a Council of Ireland. The council is aimed at bringing together sections of the union with a view to unification.

Niger Tells France

To Withdraw Troops

NIAEMEY, Niger, May 16 (UPI).—The ruling Supreme Council, in a communique published here today, ordered France to withdraw the 1,500 troops of its troops stationing in Niger "as soon as possible."

"The stationing of troops on the territory of our country is an infringement of its sovereignty," the communique said. The council, headed by Col. Seyni Kountché, was following a coup on May 15 which overthrew President Hamani.

A new kind of report: on 27 May, the International Herald Tribune will publish

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES: FRANCE

The who's who in commercial real estate in France; The agents, the developers, and their portfolios.

This special advertising feature is designed to introduce the most important names in French real estate to our business readers in all countries. As all major properties will be listed in details, the report shall serve as a useful directory for expansion in France. (Focus on Paris.)

Iran Imposes Death Penalty for Hoarding

By James F. Clarity

TEHRAN, May 16 (NYT).—Iran has established the death penalty and maximum prison terms of 15 years as punishments that may be imposed for hoarding consumer goods.

The anti-hoarding law was approved by the Majlis (parliament) Monday and may now be implemented by the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda.

Under the law, the government is authorized to compile lists of essential goods and to specify the penalties for hoarding them. The nation has been plagued by inflation and shortages partly

resulting from its vastly increasing oil revenues.

There was no immediate public or official reaction to the new law. In recent interviews, the shah has criticized what he calls "permissiveness" in Western societies and said that Iran would not imitate them.

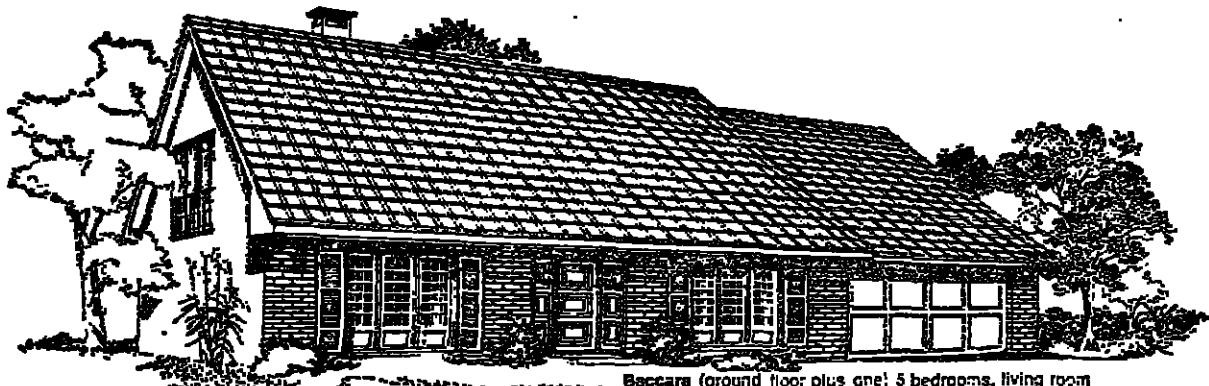
According to Kayhan International, an English-language newspaper that publishes the views of the government, the new law is intended "for hoarders who undermine the national economy and security." Its provisions, the newspaper said, were "designed to keep prices down and insure abundant supplies of consumer goods in the market."

In addition to the death penalty, the law provides for

prison terms of 3 to 15 years for the hoarding of essential goods, and terms of 3 to 10 years for less serious economic offenses. While inflation has been a problem here for the last two years, analysts believe it has been aggravated in recent months by the infusion of the new oil money, which is officially expected to quadruple national income within a year.

In March, Iran received its first payment from oil buyers—about \$1 billion—since oil prices were raised in December. A similar amount is expected to pour in each month. The Bank of Iran reported recently that the cost of living in urban areas rose by 13.4 percent in the last year.

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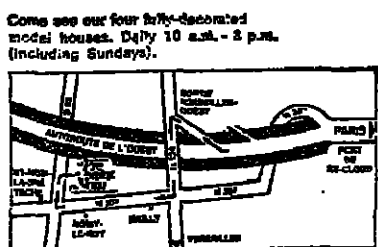


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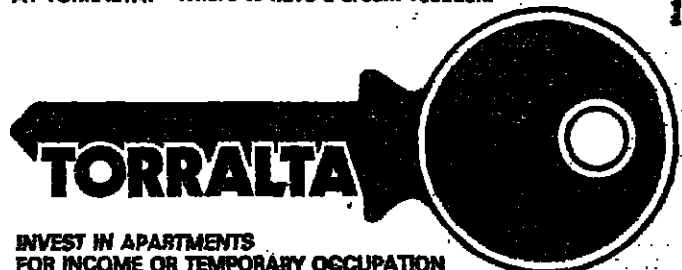
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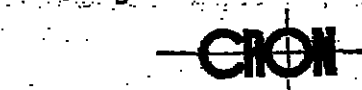
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Spinola Asks Top Rebels to Visit Lisbon

Safe Passage Vowed For Peace Meeting

LISBON, May 16 (AP)—President Antonio de Spínola today invited guerrilla leaders in Portugal to come to Lisbon for a meeting with the new government.

He promised them free movement in and out of the country, and a safe passage to the new left-center government, which would be in power when the new constitution is adopted.

Spínola said the new government would be a coalition of the left and right, and would be a "government of national unity."

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The military junta that installed him as President also has offered a safe passage to black African guerrillas. Only Guinea-Bissau has indicated that it might be interested.

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ON THE MARCH—Protesters in New York City demonstrate against Portugal's colonial policies in Africa.

Maheu Testifies That Hughes Wanted Role as CIA 'Front'

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—Billionaire Howard Hughes once suggested that he or his company could become a "front" for the Central Intelligence Agency, Robert Maheu told a federal grand jury yesterday.

The purpose, according to Mr. Maheu, was to erect a sort of shield to protect Mr. Hughes from government regulatory or intelligence agencies. Mr. Maheu testified that he had done "sensitive" work for the CIA, and he would have nothing to do with Mr. Hughes's idea.

Mr. Maheu, deposed chief of Mr. Hughes's Nevada operations, said the subject came up in a telephone conversation he had with the eccentric recluse in late 1968 or early 1969.

At the time, he testified, he was working for Mr. Hughes on the prospects of taking over Air West. He recalled that Washington officials did not look favorably on the plan because of Mr. Hughes's previous experience with airlines had left a "bad site."

Same Arrangement
"Mr. Hughes suggested I try to work out some kind of arrangement with the CIA whereby either he or the Hughes Tool Co. could become a front for the intelligence agency," Mr. Maheu testified.

"He pointed out that if he ever came involved with the government—a regulatory body or an investigating agency—he thought it would be very beneficial to him."

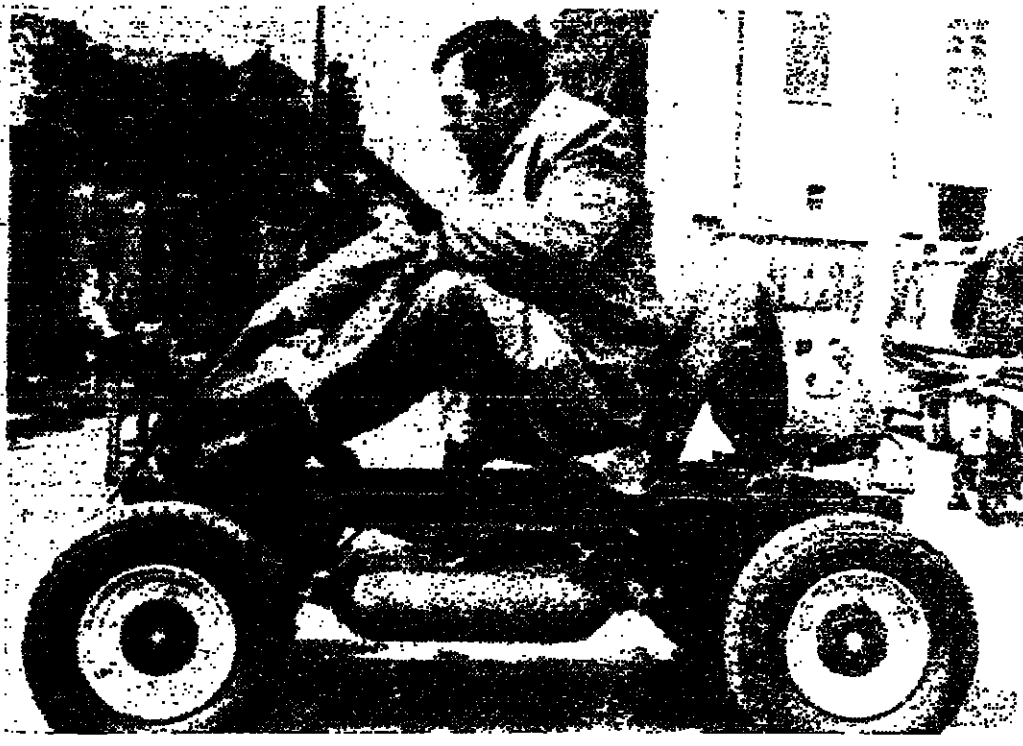
Mr. Maheu said he could not believe that he was telling me and under circumstances would I assist him."

Mr. Maheu, who is suing Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp. for \$17.5 million in defamation damages, said he was in Miami in 1960 and 1961 when Mr. Hughes first urged of his CIA activity. (The

Riding on Air

Italian inventor Vittorio Sargato demonstrates in Milan his answer to air pollution and the energy crisis—a vehicle powered by a compressed-air engine, fed by rechargeable air cylinders.

The vehicle is quiet, smoke-free, will go 18 miles an hour, and has a range of 45 miles on 400 Hrc (about 65 cents) worth of air.



Mozambique Town Plunged Into Fear and Hate by War

By Henry Kamm

INHAMINGA, Mozambique (UPI)—Around this raw, one-story town, deep in the bush, at least 221 blacks are reported to have been rounded up and killed by Portuguese forces in the first four months of this year.

The last mass execution—of 22 men—took place as late as one day after the military coup that overthrew the Portuguese government on April 25, according to information transmitted by the two army chaplains of this area to religious authorities.

The first allegations of mass killings were made by Dutch missionaries, who closed their mis-

sion here in March and returned to the Netherlands. Their charges remain unsubstantiated but are accepted by Portuguese priests.

Vicar-General Jose de Sousa, the highest-ranking churchman in the diocese in the absence of a bishop, said that in March a woman stopped him and the Rev. A.P.J. Mariens, the head of the Dutch mission, and sobbed, "This morning they took my husband away on a truck to his death."

The Dutch priests said that the victims had been taken to the execution sites in the forests around this town in trucks, lined up at the edge of pits and shot.

The information, according to reliable sources, reached the military chaplains from soldiers who took part in the executions. The chaplains, who could not be reached for confirmation, recently took their complaint to higher military authorities in Beira, the regional capital, 150 miles south of here.

An investigation was ordered by Gen. Basto Machado, commander of Portuguese forces in Mozambique, after the Inhalinga district commander, Lt. Col. Rubi

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son here in March and returned to the Netherlands. Their charges remain unsubstantiated but are accepted by Portuguese priests.

Marques, summoned to Beira, conceded that, in the heat of battle, noncombatant civilians had been killed in operations against the Mozambique Liberation Front guerrillas this year.

Col. Marques confirmed this in an interview on the grassy airstrip at the edge of town. A squad of soldiers in camouflage uniforms, their automatic rifles at the ready, ranged the airstrip during the conversation, scanning the bush for Frelimo (Liberation Front) guerrillas.

Air Link Used
A security detail rushes to the airstrip every time a plane lands. Planes, which can be chartered at Beira, are the only safe way to come here.

Inhaminga has been like an island since the beginning of the year, said Col. Marques, looking worn and edgy and biting nervously at his lower lip. The first Frelimo attack in this area occurred on New Year's Eve and the town's nerves have become increasingly frayed since.

Five whites have been murdered, cars ambushed, trains derailed and fired upon, outlying farms burned and a state of siege and panic created in which acts of violence seem plausible. In this atmosphere, the whites of Inhalinga have changed their view of the blacks who live among and around them. They no longer regard them as mere primitives but as enemies.

"I am very tired," said Col. Marques, who did not hide his anguish. "This life is hell. The work on my shoulders is infernal. The military problem is getting worse every day and so is the civilian problem."

But the colonel defended his troops—a reinforced battalion thinly spread through an enormous area—against any charges of having participated in massacres or other atrocities. "They have made tremendous sacrifices in fighting in a hostile environment," he said.

The statement was the strongest expression of friendship between the two countries since the regime of Col. Moamer Qadhafi came to power in Libya in 1969.

Until recently Libya has been critical of Soviet policies in the Middle East and openly hostile to Soviet Marxism.

But relations have improved in recent months, with both countries finding common cause in their opposition to growing American influence in the Middle East and in opposition to the policies of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Portuguese Colonies Independence Asked
YAOUNDE, Cameroun, May 16 (AP)—The Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity unanimously called yesterday for "total independence" of all Portuguese colonies in Africa.

It demanded immediate negotiations between Portuguese authorities and the national liberation movements and "energetically denounced any maneuvers aimed at creating puppet groups inspired by the enemy... in order to create confusion through the proliferation of political parties."

Soviet Tanker Sinks
TRAPANI, Sicily, May 16 (AP)—A Soviet oil tanker, identified as the Master Devidim, sank in the Sicilian Straits 24 miles north of Tunisia today after colliding in thick fog with a French ferryboat, the Alpilles, shipping sources here reported.

All 41 tanker crewmen were rescued by the ferry, which was going to Tunisia, according to radio reports.

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USAF Backs Legality of False Data

Military and Policy
Reasons Are Cited

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The Air Force Law Office says that it is legal for military or foreign personnel to disguise military operations through inaccurate or untrue official reports.

The conclusion was stated in a memorandum to the Senate Armed Services Committee in connection with the committee's investigation last week of the secret bombing of Cambodia for 14 months from May 1970.

The memorandum last August from Sen. Frank Lautenberg, then acting as subcommittee chair of the Air Force, was made public yesterday after it appeared in the printed report of the committee, dated last July and August.

Authorized by Nixon

Officials testified at the hearing that the bombing raids on North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia were authorized by President Nixon in March 1969. The said that one secret source went to a top Pentagon official, who then authorized the bombing.

The Air Force legal opinion said "Military action" includes such operations as the Trojan horse, the elaborate deception designed to cover the location and timing of the invasion of Laos in World War II.

It cited other examples of concealment of covert government activity for military as well as diplomatic reasons. Among these were:

• Funding for the Central Intelligence Agency, which is included in appropriations for other government agencies and is separately identified only to a few members of Congress.

• Concealment of the same practice of the development of nuclear weapons during World War II.

• Government construction in 1940 of air bases in Latin America, using private contractors as a diplomatic cover because all the nations involved were then at peace.

• The dispatch of Marines to Brazil in 1941 to guard airfields. Through agreement with the Brazilian government the Marines were identified as aircraft service technicians.

"In each of the above examples, official reports obviously reflect, or reflected, inaccurate or untrue information," the opinion said.

Gen. Vague concluded that, under appropriate circumstances, "competent authority may, for security reasons, properly direct that inaccurate or untrue information be contained in an official report."

He added that once competent authority has directed special security measures for military operations, members of the armed forces are obligated to insure that security is effective and to obey orders from superiors to include erroneous information in official reports when necessary to back up a cover story.

East German Seized
For Protest in Berlin
BERLIN, May 16 (UPI)—An East German dissident defied threats yesterday and again demonstrated for the right to go to England to marry the mother of his child, witnesses said.

Four plainclothes policemen took Rainer Kubitz, a 32-year-old chemical laboratory technician, into custody only minutes after he unfurled his placard on East Berlin's Unter den Linden boulevard, the eyewitnesses said.

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War Is the Evil

The way in which the Palestinian guerrillas make war is evil—evil in what is done to unarmed victims; evil in what it portends for all the peoples of the Middle East; evil, especially, in its bloody legacy to the Palestinian Arabs. The dead and maimed of Maalot compound the crime of Kiryat Shmona, and a long, bloody list of outrages stains the future of any Palestinian state before its outlines can even be glimpsed. For what kind of nation can be born of a movement whose heraldry shows a mangled child, couchant, gules, upon an oil drum, rampant, sable?

Maalot has aroused indignation and repugnance in a world inured to wanton savagery. Yet what may be missed in those countries that are outraged, or those who take covert or open delight in it, is that none of these emotions can do more than insure a continuance of killing. What is needed to be realized now, more than ever in the tragic history of the tragic lands involved in one way or another, with Maalot is that war is the evil that spawns such evil; that only when responsible governments make peace can irresponsible fanatics be combated and the just and reasonable aspirations of the peoples of the area have some hope of realization.

That the Arab nations have a special responsibility in the circumstances is obvious enough. Their encouragement, active or

passive, of the guerrillas blackens their own case before the world. But the Israelis, too, must realize—difficult as it may be to appreciate the fact when they have seen their maimed young brought screaming out of the school at Maalot—that their fate also is dependent upon a peace.

It need not, and will not, be a peace of surrender, by either side. But it is all too plain that neither victories on the battlefield nor retaliatory raids, such as yesterday's bombing and strafing in southern Lebanon, have brought security to Israel, just as terror and military onslaughts have not brought victory to the Arabs. Neither can recreate the Kingdom of David nor the Empire of the Sultans; each must find some way of living with the other.

The wild and brutal madness of three Arabs has been allowed to jeopardize the patient work that Mr. Kissinger has been shuttling between Tel Aviv and Damascus to complete—the sorting out of the prickly, contentious elements of national pride and military advantage that still obstruct a cease-fire on the Golan Heights. For only with a cessation of the fighting there can the real business of bringing peace to the Middle East begin, and only with such a peace can there be a real effort to bring an end to the affronts which such grim episodes as that at Maalot bring to the conscience and the sanity of humankind.

Nixon's Inadmissible Evidence

When President Nixon went over the heads of the members of the House Judiciary Committee and the House to make public his now-famous transcripts, he obviously wasn't counting on the sort of intense scrutiny by the public that has turned these turgid and sometimes inscrutable documents into best-selling paperbacks. But you would think he would have been aware, first, of the perils of providing transcripts that omitted and altered material present in those tapes which were in the hands of the special prosecutor and the House Judiciary Committee. And you would think he'd also have been aware that sloppy transcription of what he did intend to make available to the public at large presented similar perils to his position. Mr. Nixon's position, after all, is that the White House-edited and transcribed versions of the tapes qualify as suitable evidence for the Judiciary Committee's proceedings. Yet, as the new account today of the more reliable transcription of Mr. Nixon's Sept. 15, 1972, conversations demonstrates, those White House-edited best-selling transcripts can hardly be taken as reliable evidence at all.

We intend to return to the subject of the discrepancies between the more and less complete transcriptions of the Sept. 15, 1972, conversations. Today we would just explore the meaning of the two passages called to the attention of The Washington Post earlier in the week (IET May 15) by a very keen transcript reader, John B. Northrup, of Huntington, N.Y. The White House has acknowledged that the passages, which actually appeared one right after the other in the transcripts, in fact represent two versions of the same fragmentary exchange of conversation between the President and Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen on April 16, 1973.

Apparently the two versions are the result of successive efforts by White House secretaries to decipher this particular passage; the two versions were inadvertently run in sequence in the scramble to prepare the transcripts for publication in time to meet the deadline of the House Judiciary Committee's subpoena.

Now, the President has consistently argued that there were "ambiguities" in the tapes, and that people could interpret them in different ways. But we have always assumed that he was talking in terms of nuance and tone and meaning, whereas what these parallel versions tell us is something else—namely, that two different listeners, with no particular expertise in these matters, can actually hear the less audible or intelligible passages in different ways. And that is just the point: In the difficult business of transcribing recordings of conversations in which the participants are either unaware of, or unwilling to admit the existence of, hidden microphones, it comes down, in large measure, to a matter of expertise and to the quality of advanced technology that has been brought to bear in the transcription process. That is one reason (the Sept. 15 transcript is surely another) that it would be helpful to know in greater detail who did the transcribing at the White House and with what modern electronic techniques and devices at their disposal. So far the White House hasn't really said. That is what was so important about Mr. Northrup's discovery. For it reveals rather conclusively that the White House transcripts are in some key respects almost certainly the work of amateurs—and that the President was incapable, with the resources available to him, of coming up with even an agreed upon version of those passages which purport to be audible and intelligible, not to mention those segments which he claims cannot be heard or understood at all.

The lesson is even clearer now than it was when the transcripts first appeared. It is that these documents, which the Judiciary Committee did not ask for or ask to have made public, are no substitute as reliable evidence for the tapes, which the committee is well equipped to submit to inspection and transcription by acknowledged experts using sophisticated electronic techniques. Only in this fashion can those who are charged by the Constitution with sitting in judgment of the President make a valid judgment about the reliability of the "evidence" submitted by the President.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

That Soviet Gas

President Nixon apparently wants to give his Russian hosts next month a firm commitment in the joint development of Siberian natural gas reserves, without having at the same time to assume specific responsibility for the controversial project before the U.S. Congress and public.

That is the assumption which led the Senate to bar the granting of Export-Import Bank credits unless these are based on formal presidential assurances that the long-pending Siberian venture would be in the "national interest." Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, the Pennsylvania Republican who pushed the measure, clearly has his doubts—which we share—that the national interest

is well served by exporting American investment capital for development of dubious foreign energy resources when the needs and opportunities for domestic investment in this field are so evident.

But the measure, now awaiting action in Senate-House conference, would not in itself make any value judgments about a project which has come to symbolize the administration policy of détente. All it does is to reimpose formal executive accountability of a kind which has been allowed to grow vague over the years. Under today's uneasy circumstances, Congress has a positive duty to pin down accountability for presidential actions in every way it can.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

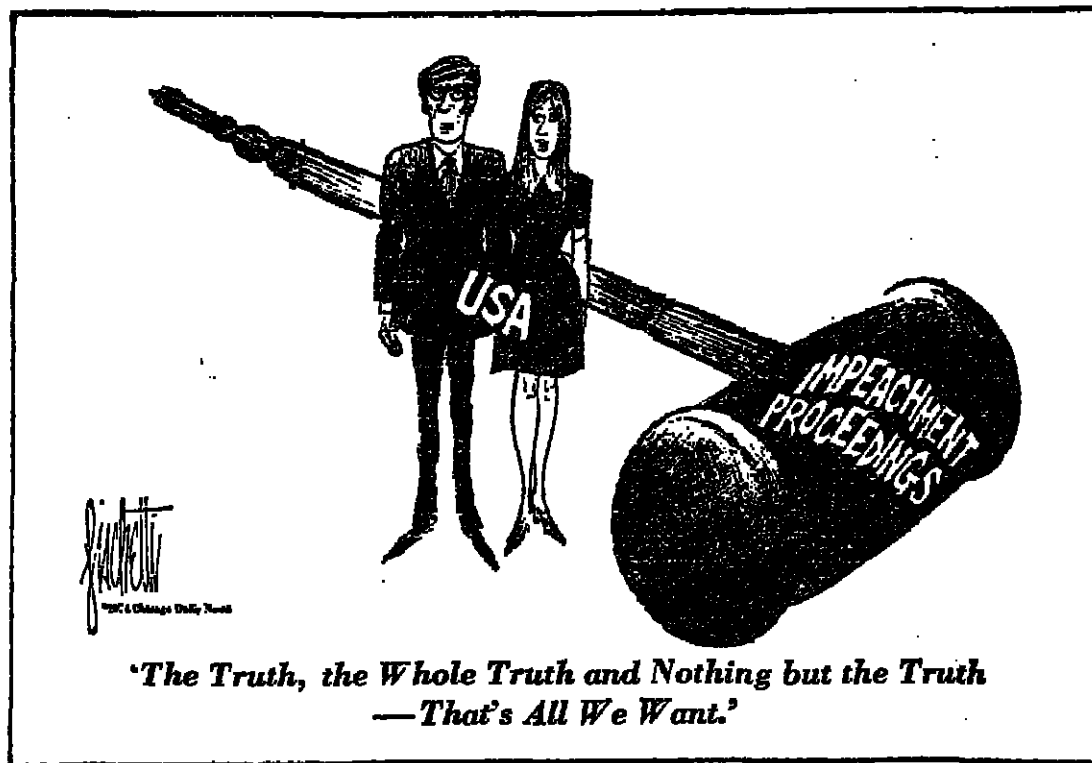
May 17, 1899

LONDON—Lord Francis Hope applied to the High Court yesterday for permission to sell a family heirloom, the famous, blue 44-1.2 carat Hope diamond. The rest of the family is against the sale but Lord Francis is the present life tenant and insists on the right to sell the gem. Mr. Farwell, QC, who represented Lord Francis, said that the stone was only of value to a gem collector and could never be used as an ornament for a lady of fashion. Nevertheless, its value would be hard to determine.

Fifty Years Ago

May 17, 1949

WORCESTER, MASS.—Dr. Robert F. Goddard of Clark University will send up his test rocket late this summer. "It is now being constructed but will not be ready before August," he said. "It is designed to ascend higher than any rocket has yet gone. It will be loaded with a series of explosive charges which will be ignited at predetermined intervals in the flight to produce the necessary 'kicks' of acceleration." The success of the experiment will certainly influence future research for moon flights.



*'The Truth, the Whole Truth and Nothing but the Truth
—That's All We Want.'*

Atlantic Alliance Views

Multinationals: Impact on U.S.

By Lane Kirkland

WASHINGTON—The AFL-CIO, the trade union center of the United States, has been calling attention, for many years, to the growing problems posed by the radical changes in international economic relationships of the past 25 years, particularly of the past dozen years. One of these changes has been the mushrooming spread of multinational corporations and banks, with worldwide operations and international transfers of finished goods, components, technology and funds.

Multinational companies operate globally—with plants, sales agencies and other facilities in as many as 40 or more countries. In addition, they have license, patent and joint-venture arrangements with other companies in various countries. They manipulate the location of their production and sales internationally, depending on such factors as taxes, labor costs and foreign exchange rates. They can juggle exports, imports, prices, dividends and currencies from one country to another, within the structure of the corporation and for the advantage of the corporation.

Most multinational companies are U.S.-based. But there are major English, French, Japanese, West German, Italian, etc., multinational firms. In addition, agencies of some of the Communist countries have been operating enterprises in other nations and also have developed joint ventures with multinational corporations, such as the Fiat venture in the Soviet Union.

Changed Trade

These developments have substantially changed the nature of world trade and international financial relations. However, theories of world trade are still rooted in the much different world of the 18th and 19th centuries and serve to confuse policy issues concerning the realities of the 1970s.

A substantial portion of what national governments report as imports and exports is actually intracorporate transactions among the subsidiaries, plants, sales agencies and similar divisions of the multinational firms. Another substantial portion of such reported imports and exports is between the multinational firm and other companies, in various countries, with which it has license, patent and joint-venture arrangements.

The spread of multinational corporations, particularly those based in the United States, has resulted in the internationalization of technology. One of the underlying reasons for the internationalization of American technology has been U.S. government encouragement of American companies to export technology.

The very existence of multinational firms and banks, with their ability to rapidly move large amounts of funds from one country and/or currency to another—aside from the possibility of deliberate speculation in currencies—is an ever present potential threat to relatively stable currency and exchange-rate relations among nations.

A decision that may be rational for a multinational firm may have adverse effects for workers or consumers or social progress in the multinational's home-base nation or in other nations. Or what may be a rational decision for the multinational company or bank may create severe difficulties in international monetary relationships. Yet there is no international law, regulation, supervision or accountability of multinational firms and banks.

The AFL-CIO has naturally focused its attention on the impact of U.S.-based multinationals on U.S. workers, the U.S. economy and society.

Sharply rising investments by U.S. firms in foreign operations have exported U.S. jobs, technology and production facilities. These investment outlays soared from \$3.8 billion in 1960 to an estimated \$16.3 billion in 1973.

In a paper prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, Prof. Peggy B. Musgrave of Northeastern University stated that "sales of [U.S.] manufacturing subsidiaries abroad are now two to three times the level of U.S. exports of manufactured products." It should be recognized that the economic and political effects of maintaining a share of foreign

This is another article of a series published in the International Herald Tribune on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-American Conference in Amsterdam last year.

markets via foreign production are very different from doing so via domestic production and exports. The principal difference lies in the effects on labor productivity and shares in national income. Foreign investment may enhance the private profitability of U.S. capital but it is likely to reduce the real wage to U.S. labor as well as the government's tax share in the profits.

Prof. Musgrave's conclusion may be put in a more general context: The operations of multinationals, including their technology-transfers, may enhance their sales and profitability, but they are likely to reduce the real wage of workers in the home-base country. In addition, they may distort economic and social development, with adverse impacts in the host countries.

The substantial changes in the world economy, including the rapid spread of multinational firms, have had a devastating impact on the position of the United States in international economic relationships. This deterioration has eroded America's industrial base, with increasingly serious adverse impacts on U.S. workers, communities, industry and the national economy. Major segments of American industry, including sophisticated production, have been hit hard by these developments. The unregulated operations of the multinationals are a major factor in causing these adverse impacts.

Jobs Exported

The shutdown of manufacturing operations in the United States resulting from such transfer of technology and capital depresses the American economy by the export of hundreds of thousands of jobs, the loss of payrolls, the loss of national tax revenues, the loss of local purchasing power, the loss of local taxes and the "triple whammy" effect on local services. Hard-hit communities face empty factories, slackened business on Main Street, unemployed workers and an eroded tax base.

The energy crisis underscores the problems posed by the unregulated operations of the huge multinational oil companies. These operations, which have been aided by lavish U.S. tax concessions, have been a substantial factor in making the United States a major oil-producing nation. Increasingly dependent on imported crude oil and petroleum products, transported in foreign-flag tankers, the major U.S. oil companies placed growing emphasis, in recent years, on foreign investment in refining, as well as in exploration, drilling and crude-oil production and in foreign-flag shipping.

This growing dependence on imports made the United States vulnerable to the Arab bloc's blackmail in mid-October 1973. Moreover, the major companies—those based in the United States as well as in foreign countries—have acted as agents and tax collectors for the Arab oil-producing areas. Exxon, the U.S.-based multinational giant, even broke its agreement to provide oil to the American fleet in the Mediterranean Sea at the demand of Saudi Arabia.

The giant oil company multinationals produce crude oil, refine it into heating oil, fuels, lubricants, and materials for the petrochemical industry, as well as gasoline. They produce, refine, distribute, ship, and even retail their products in an integrated process, in a large number of different countries. They are joined together in joint ventures and interlocking relationships. The U.S. companies' fleets of huge tanker ships fly foreign flags to avoid U.S. registration, regulation and American wages.

The five U.S. giants—Exxon, Texaco, Mobil, Gulf and Standard Oil of California—plus Royal Dutch Shell and British Petroleum are known as "the seven sisters." These are the huge multinational firms that dominate the world's production, distribution and retailing of oil and petroleum products, through their own

operations and various joint ventures. Moreover, the oil giants are also conglomerates—for example, they own large percentages of U.S. natural gas, coal and uranium reserves and pipelines, as well as ventures outside of the energy area.

Consumers Hit

The companies have passed on to consumers the staggering increases in royalties charged by the oil-producing nations—royalties which the multinationals subtract from their tax liabilities to the U.S. government. Moreover, they took advantage of these conditions to boost their prices sharply on their substantial U.S. production. The result has been huge price increases for American consumers, tremendous increases in oil company profits and lost revenues to the U.S. government.

As a result of the trend toward nationalization of crude oil production in many of the key oil-producing areas, the integrated multinational oil company giants are shifting the point of their major profit-making from crude oil to refining, shipping, distribution and retailing. Their success, in this shift, is indicated by the sharp increases in their cash flow during the period of the Arab bloc's reduction of crude oil output and embargo.

The adverse impacts of the deterioration of the U.S. position in international economic relations and the impacts of multinationals are much tougher and more direct on workers and on consumers, generally, than on capital or top-management officials. Capital is mobile. Investments can be moved out of an unprofitable business to other companies, industries and countries. Top-management officials are usually much more mobile than workers.

In contrast, workers have great stability in their jobs and their communities—skills that are related to the job or industry, seniority and seniority-related benefits, investment in a home, a stake in the neighborhood schools and church. There are also significant adverse impacts on the collective bargaining strength of affected unions, on the wages and labor standards of workers in adversely affected industries.

In addition, as the energy crisis shows, there are adverse impacts on the price level, and on consumer buying power. Ideally, major parts of the solution to the growing problems posed by the multinationals probably are in the international arena, through international regulation of trade and investment. But there isn't even an international organization, at present, to develop and implement regulation of the operations of the multinationals. Moreover, there is no international law on the operations of multinationals, even for the protection of the multinationals, which have their own variety of problems. The needed international regulation of multinationals is still to be achieved.

Action Needed

However, workers cannot be expected to continue to sit by and await such needed international action. In the absence of international law, international regulation or even international machinery, affecting multinational firms and banks, nations have acted and will continue to act to regulate the operations of multinational firms. In the United States, it is the view of the AFL-CIO that U.S. government action is urgently needed for the regulation, accountability and proper taxation of U.S.-based multinational corporations and banks.

As we in the AFL-CIO see it, there is urgent need for an adequate U.S. trade and investment policy for the orderly expansion of trade, including the prevention of growing adverse impacts on American workers and communities, for effective measures to regulate the operations of multinational companies; for curbs on runaway plant developments; for elimination of U.S. tax and other concessions that subsidize the foreign operations of U.S.-based multinationals; for fair and effective taxation of multinationals; for regulations and curbs on the export of American capital and technology.

Mr. Kirkland is secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO.

Executive Privilege

Viewing Nixon's Vow Of 'Nothing to Hide'

By Anthony Lewis

"The President has nothing to hide in this matter."

—President Nixon, television address, April 29, 1974

"The President feels he has given them [the committee] everything that he thinks they need."

—James St. Clair, May 5, 1974 (emphasis added)

BOSTON.—The House Judiciary Committee, in its impeachment inquiry, has wisely refused to be distracted from its duty of hearing the evidence against President Nixon by a fight over his claims of executive privilege. But the issue is there, and it will not go away. That is the issue of a president's power, in his own unreviewable discretion, to withhold from the other branches of government information bearing on criminal activities.

From the beginning of Watergate, access to the facts has been a crucial question. Nixon certainly saw it that way. A main theme running through the edited transcripts of his White House tapes—from the very first, of Sept. 15, 1972, to the search for ways to avoid disclosure.

The various "scenarios" rehearsed by the President with Messrs. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Dean were designed to meet public pressure by giving some information "without breaking down our executive privilege," as Nixon put it on March 21, 1973. At the end of that day he asked with evident exasperation: "What the hell does one disclose that isn't going to blow something?"

Evasion

Over the last year the tactics of withholding and evasion have been employed successfully against Congress, the courts and Congress again. The tactics failed in each case in the past, and now they are approaching a new point of confrontation—and inevitable failure.

In the winter of 1973 the taped conversations focused on ways to thwart the Senate Watergate committee. On March 13, Nixon issued a statement claiming executive privilege in unprecedented sweeping terms: He said no White House staff member, past or present, would ever appear before the committee. He withdrew from that position under public pressure. On April 17 he said that all White House aides would appear when called. On May 22, he said "executive privilege will not be invoked as to any testimony concerning possible criminal conduct" in the Watergate affair.

Nixon next tried to use executive privilege as a way of withholding tapes from the Watergate grand jury. When that course failed in the courts, he gambled on a coup: offering partial transcripts and firing Archibald Cox. The gamble failed in a massive public outrage, and Nixon was forced to give the grand jury some tapes. Those in turn went to the impeachment inquiry, and in an attempt to soften their impact Nixon published edited transcripts.

With publication of the tran-

scripts, Nixon tried to shut a door to any further disclosure. First ordered his chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig, to refuse to answer Senate questions about the \$100,000 given by Hovakimyan to Charles Robson. A he said "no" to a subpoena in special prosecutor Leon Jaworski. But then he waived executive privilege for Gen. Haig, testified Wednesday and yesterday before Sen. Ervin's Senate Watergate committee.

The strategy of resistance, again proving disastrous, House committee, backed by a special committee, has not overwhelmingly to subpoena evidence; in due course it will have to press for better ways checking those doubtful transcripts against original tapes. Gen. Haig has backed off to a position of claiming privilege on what Nixon says is purely political money, much needed with official business. Jaworski's subpoena is before the courts, with all odds on enforcement. The Watergate tide was on.

Anyone who can lift his eye from Watergate must regret what has happened, and is happy to the old problem of adjusting the needs for information a private government of its rare powers.

For presidents, like everyone else, are ordinarily entitled confidential advice and counsel. There is a public interest in that privacy. The intent suffers when a president abuses his power by trying to claim privilege where none can apply—to conceal evidence of crime, to limit an impeachment inquiry.

Legal Talk

Underneath all the legal talk about power and privilege, the is a fundamental requirement: democracy; that a president accountable. If we are not have a four-year monarchy the United States, presidents must account for their actions above all when Congress invokes the ultimate remedy of impeachment.

That was understood from the beginning. In 1788, James Iredell of North Carolina, who later came to Supreme Court, just urged his state to ratify the Constitution. As one example of safeguards he said the president could be impeached if he "acted important intelligence" foreign affairs from the Senate.

It is open to the House Judiciary Committee now to make President's noncooperation a count in a bill of impeachment. A wider approach, requiring a wider discussion, might be Nixon's whole course of conduct since Watergate—the course concealment and deception—an attempt to obstruct the law.

Letters

More on Affluence

Most Americans can take a lot of self-criticism and put up with the negative thinking, breast-beating platitudes normally espoused by Anthony Lewis, but his article, "Affluence and Survival" (IET, April 19) is the limit. His statements on gasoline shortages in India and the bleating cry for Americans to cut down their living standards (to the level of the Indians?) flies in the face of all logic. What raised crude oil prices? Certainly not Americans; and where does he mention the Arab and Iranian producers who raised the prices as being even partly at fault? Nowhere, that's where!

He states: "Does it matter to Asian peasants how we live and think in America? It matters to the point of life and death. Americans must begin to understand why."

Mr. Lewis evidently has never lived nor worked in developing countries. Certainly, if he has, he has failed to see things as they are. All of India's \$3.2 billion debt for grain and foodstuffs owed to the United States was canceled this year—all our help in material goods, food, advice and assistance, what about that, Mr. Lewis? (Not one mention of it in the whole article!)

India's petroleum problems, like so many of its problems, stem from a chaotic mishmash of corruption, greed, politics and mismanagement. The waste is horrendous—the country after all the years of independence is no better off than in colonial times. Whose fault is that, Mr. Lewis?

Lewis? Condemning the United States and throwing out a spec of global war just because (w all the faults) the United States has a high standard of living caused by basic attention management and the needs of people is the epitome of editor garbage.

Let Mr. Lewis come, live a work in a developing country. The problems are so enormous that to think anything that developed country does will be much intelligence is wishful thinking. Developing countries need much more self-discipline to progress—whether it be in position control, effective agricultural policies, personal democracy, practical political awareness. Breathe-taking by armchair armchair in New York City—nothing but add to confusion and detract from solid gains made by people in all developing countries.

W.S. MORSE
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Lesson of Brandt

Who would have believed it? That West Germany in person of Willy Brandt would a much needed lesson in dignity and integrity to the President of the United States?

A. VAN RAFFAEL
Paris.

A U.S. Slogan

The American slogan in difficult times should be: "For or wrong—My President."

FRANZ BUTTE
Vienna.

—1974—		Stocks and			S/S.	
High.	Low.	Div.	In S	P/E	100s. High	
8 1/2	6	Maritime	48	3	17	6 1/2

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Austria Quits Float; Dollar Sags

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—Foreign exchange markets were in a state of confusion today as the Austrian government announced that it had decided to leave the joint float.

The move was seen as part of government efforts to stem inflationary pressures which have been fueled by the rising price of imported commodities.

Foreign exchange dealers said they thought it was possible that the schilling would be effectively devalued when trading resumed by up to 3 percent—a move which would in effect lower the price of imports by the same amount.

In Frankfurt, the Finance Ministry's press spokesman said that the Austrian government has no intention of leaving the joint float. It knows of no intentions of this kind on the part of the other partners.

Similar disclaimers were issued in Copenhagen and Oslo.

However, adding to the confusion was the call by a prominent German banker for an independent float of the mark.

Ludwig Poulain, chairman of the Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, made the call at the bank's annual meeting in Düsseldorf. He said that Europe must accept the failure of the attempt to create a currency union.

The dollar dropped in hectic trading in Frankfurt. After opening sharply higher, the dollar climbed to 2.50 DM but as the rumors spread it fell, closing at 2.445 DM, below yesterday's quote of 2.452.

After trading over 2.5 Swiss francs, the dollar declined to 2.485—maintaining a gain over yesterday's close of 2.485 francs.

The dollar gained in Paris, rising to 4.858 francs from yesterday's 4.843, reflecting uncertainties about the outcome of Sunday's presidential election, bankers said.

Japanese companies head list in quarter

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Fifty-seven foreign firms announced plans during the first quarter to invest more than \$340 million in manufacturing facilities in the United States, an independent study reported today.

That represents an increase from the last nine months, when foreign plans for direct ownership of U.S. manufacturing plants averaged 40 announcements per quarter, the study says.

Japanese firms, which announced plans for 14 new investments in U.S. plants, led the list in numbers. Japan was followed by West Germany, with nine new investments planned here, and Canada and Britain with eight planned apiece.

Most of the investments will be in chemical, machinery, electrical equipment and textile plants, the report says.

The study of direct foreign ownership of U.S. manufacturing assets is put together by the Conference Board, a nonprofit organization for the study of business and economic conditions in the United States. The study includes acquisitions of existing plants as well as plans for new construction.

None of the investments in the first quarter came from the Arab states, the Conference Board reported.

"There's lots of rumored Arab money in real estate, hotels, resorts and securities here, but they're not investing in manufacturing facilities in the United States," says David Bauer, director of the project.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Liquifin Bid for Ronson Fails

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—Liquifin Corp. has won its year-long battle to stave off an attempt by Liquifin to gain control of the company through a tender offer. The final amount of stock tendered by Ronson Holdings was 1,802,961, or 36 percent of Ronson's 5 million shares outstanding. This was far short of the 2,288,000 shares Liquifin needed to gain 51 percent of Ronson's stock. Liquifin, a subsidiary of Liquigas, an Italian industrial concern, originally made an offer last May of \$4.50 a share for 2.2 million Ronson shares. It reduced its offer to \$8.18 a share and extended the offer to 2,288,000 after Ronson declared a 4 percent stock dividend payable last Feb. 15 and a cash dividend of six cents a share payable last Jan. 24. Liquifin describes the result of its tender offer as "very successful." The company notes it is now the major shareholder of Ronson.

New York State Aids Con Ed

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The New York State legislature has approved an \$800-million plan to aid financially troubled Consolidated Edison Co. The plan provides for the State Power Authority to buy two Con Ed generating plants now under construction. That would provide about \$300 million to help the utility over what its officials have described as a desperate cash crisis that threatened to render the company insolvent. It also would reduce the company of the need to raise \$300 million in capital needed to complete the plants.

Combustion Engineering in Suit

A Combustion Engineering (CE) shareholder has filed a class-action suit seeking unspecified

damages from the company, the New York Stock Exchange, Walter Scott & Co.—specialists in CE stock—and auditors Arthur Andersen & Co. Donald Bowman, who says he is an owner of CE shares, charges that CE and 21 officers and directors violated disclosure requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act and engaged in insider trading that enabled them to sell stock at exorbitant prices. The complaint alleges that the terms and conditions of many of CE contracts for the construction of nuclear and power plants were falsely represented, especially terms relating to allegedly liberal warranties and cancellation privileges for CE customers. The company has already vigorously defended the contract terms. Mr. Bowman also alleges that the Big Board and Wagner Scott tried to maintain an orderly market in CE shares while the accountants were charged with investigating the filing of false and misleading financial and other statements to the SEC.

Foreign Share of French Auto Marts

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—Foreign penetration of the French auto market in March declined to 16.53 percent from 18.28 percent in February and 18.11 percent in March 1973. Overall registration of new passenger and commercial vehicles in March totaled 149,000 units, up from 137,895 in February, but down sharply from 137,179 a year earlier. Overall registrations during the first quarter totaled 426,949 units, down from 463,502 in the like 1973 period. Foreign models accounted for 17.62 percent compared with 17.55 percent a year earlier. First models headed the list of new foreign registrations in the first quarter, followed by Ford and Volkswagen.

In U.S. Commercial Paper Market

Risky Loan Practices Stir Controversy

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Some experts are contending that certain legally murky and possibly risky practices are creeping into the U.S. commercial paper market.

Such practices could shake investors' confidence in these short-term debts at a time when confidence in the financial system is low, leaving cash-hungry companies groping for funds.

And a debate—its has happened before—could disrupt the Federal Reserve Board's intention to keep the nation's money supply within bounds.

At issue are two practices. One is the sale of commercial paper to finance long-term projects. Securities law exempts this debt from regulation, providing it matures in less than 270 days and the proceeds are used to finance "current transactions" generating the cash used to redeem the paper.

An example might be the sale of such paper by a company that extends credit to its customers, to raise cash that the credit sales delay.

But Russell Fraser, vice-president of Standard & Poor's, one of the leading corporate credit-rating agencies, estimates that "only a third to a half" of the \$45 billion of commercial paper now outstanding is of the self-liquidating variety.

The second controversial practice is the marketing of commercial paper backed by a "standby letter of credit" from a bank, in effect substituting the bank's credit rating for that of the issuing corporation, often a small, little-known concern.

It has become almost commonplace for a commercial-paper dealer to form a "dummy" corporation whose sole purpose is to buy and hold equipment for lease to a big corporate client. The dummy corporation sells bank-backed commercial paper to finance the purchase of the equipment and then leases it to the corporate client.

Many wary investors these days are taking no chances and are avoiding "guaranteed" notes of troubled concerns, such as real-estate investment trusts.

Goldman, Sachs & Co., the largest dealer in commercial paper, recently stopped selling bank-backed notes issued by NC Fuel Inc., a single-purpose leasing company formed to finance nuclear fuel cores for Consolidated Edison.

A Goldman, Sachs official explains that sales of the notes dropped off when Con Ed's financial difficulties became apparent.

The Fed and other banking agencies have become concerned enough to propose some changes in federal rules to prevent abuses in standby letters of credit of all kinds, including those backing commercial paper.

New proposals, for example, would subject them to the same limitations that now govern the amount of outright loans a bank can make to a single borrower. And banks would have to report their standby letters of credit to regulatory agencies.

One line of criticism holds that standby letters of credit backing commercial paper are illegal even now, and could promote a rash of suits against banks on the ground that the letters are not specifically authorized by national banking law.

An SEC insider says that staffers are taking an informal look at the commercial-paper market but no official investigation is planned yet. "We're studying the need to study," he says.

Jamaica Sets Import Tax on Bauxite

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Jamaica, which accounts for 80 percent of U.S. bauxite imports, decided to impose a tax on imports of the mineral that amounts to 7.5 percent of the value of the bauxite.

The tax is approved by the Jamaican legislature and will be levied on the country's revenue of \$9 million by May 1975. The tax would be retroactive to January 1, 1974.

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Italy Urges IMF to Buy Gold At Market Rates From Banks

By Robert Prinsky

ROME, May 16 (AP)—Italy is proposing that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) buy gold at a market-related price from central banks that want to sell it, Rinaldo Ossola, deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, said today.

The IMF would pay for the gold with special drawing rights (SDRs) and then sell it slowly in the free market, using the proceeds to buy bonds from international development agencies, Mr. Ossola said.

The plan is designed to meet U.S. aims as well as those of developing countries while still allowing central banks such as the Bank of Italy to benefit from the gold holdings, now officially valued at about one-fourth of their market price.

"I have this feeling," Mr. Ossola said, "that the Americans are more inclined toward this solution (to the gold problem) than other solutions." In Washington earlier this week Treasury Secretary William Simon discussed EEC gold views with Dutch Finance Minister Willem Duisenberg, but there was no agreement between them.

Mr. Duisenberg had gone to put forward an EEC accord reached at Zelt, the Netherlands, last month.

In Zelt, the nine EEC countries agreed that central banks should be free to buy and sell gold with each other at a market-related price.

Mr. Ossola said this idea does not provide a buyer of last resort for a selling central bank cannot find an official customer. The Italian plan, he said, makes the IMF a buyer of last resort. It also meets U.S. aims of diminishing gold's role in the international monetary system.

Executive board chairman Bernhard Timm told the annual press conference that costs of supplies rose 80 percent in the first quarter of this year. Mr. Timm declined to forecast results for the year, but said the parent company's pre-tax profit in the first quarter rose 26.7 percent over the same period last year.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Observer

Your Fare, Lady

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—It seems to me you can't go more than five minutes with the TV set this year without seeing somebody eat something absolutely awful. Or somebody, usually a woman, getting ready to serve something to eat that is absolutely awful. The big thing on U.S. television used to be headcheese. Every five minutes they would show the headcheese, and on would come somebody with a headcheese, and then—bingo!—the headcheese would miraculously be cured. For 20 years at least, headcheese was the king of television.



Baker

I haven't clocked a typical evening on the tube this year, but my impression—and with television impressions are all that count—my impression is that the preparation and eating of absolutely awful food is beating headcheese by at least two to one. Not surprisingly, upset stomach and indigestion are also doing very well. My observations suggest that indigestion is neck-and-neck with headcheese while upset stomach is closing fast on hard-to-remove stains, in terms of time on tube.

I said that the food on television was absolutely awful, and that's not fair, of course, because I haven't eaten any of it, and don't plan to as long as I have the strength to resist force-feeding. The point is that the idea of this TV food—the concept—is absolutely awful. Food should be grown, but this food being sold on the tube has not been grown; it has been manufactured.

It is hard to understand the men who eat this food, because they are always smiling after the first mouthful, or nudging their wives after finishing the thing off. There is one mildly rebellious man who, upon being served some factory-made chicken, asks whatever happened to real chicken.

He is quickly put in his place by chortling harpists who tell him the factory chicken is not only better than real chicken, but

also much easier to cook. There are threatening overtones to this encounter which are reminiscent of Strindberg's man-woman hate scene, but the male turns out to be a snail. He eats the phony chicken.

What the feminists call sexism is superficially preserved in all these commercials, since they always cast the woman in the cook's role and make the husband the breadwinner home from his labor to play stern judge of the wife's cooking. This is only superficial, however. What is really going on here is something much trickier.

The point about this television food is that it requires no skill, little time and not much work to put it on the table. A typical tele-drama, for instance, concerns two wives unboxing a spaghetti dinner. Both dinners come in boxes. Wife One opens her box and finds nothing but spaghetti. She is in trouble because she will have to add meat. Not Wife Two. Her spaghetti dinner (the sponging of the spaghetti with meat sauce, naturally) comes with meat boxed in. Everything in one box.

She rips off camera for a second and—presto!—reappears with a steaming spaghetti dinner with meat. Wife One looks surly and defeated, and with good reason, for she will now have to go to the food locker and open another box—of factory-made hamburger, perhaps. Wife Two had to open only one box to make dinner. Poor Wife One has suffered the drudgery of opening two.

So while the commercials seem to cast women in the cook's role, in fact, they do not. How can the women be cooks when there is no cooking going on?

Most of what passes for cooking with this television food is nothing but opening, thawing and heating. The real message of the factory-food commercials is not that women's place is in the kitchen. It is that if a woman has a beaunted husband who believes such archaic claptrap, she can fake the cooking effortlessly, thanks to factory-made food, have idle hours in which to do as she pleases, and then reduce the poor doll to eye-rolling delight in her skill at opening a box.

Sarah Yazzie, 19, one of the 10 Yazzie children, in front of family hogan.

How an Indian Family Lives In the U.S.

By Martin Waldron

WHIPPOORWILL, ARIZ. (NTT)—Alice Yazzie, a Navajo, is 36. She looks older.

Standing in the but, 13 feet in diameter, where she lives on a remote Arizona mesa with her husband, Joe, and 10 children, she giggles like a teen-ager as she cooked fry bread for recent visitors. She speaks no English.

The Yazzies are said by tribal officials to be typical rural Navajos living off the land deep within the 25,000-square-mile Navajo reservation.

Although the land is bitter cold in winter and scorchingly hot in summer, the Yazzies do not find it an unpleasant life.

By any statistical standard, Alice Yazzie and her family would be considered underprivileged. Except for a few refinements—a cook stove, a truck, organized schools and a coin laundry 10 miles away—they live pretty much as Navajos have lived for a thousand years.

The Yazzie children range in age from 3 to 23 and all of them are still at home, living with their parents in the hogan, the traditional Navajo lodging of cedar logs and mud.

The Yazzies have no electricity, no telephone, no water. The nearest water is 10 miles away at a trading post along with the coin laundry. The Yazzies have no mail delivery and the Indian school where six of the children go is 35 miles away.

Mrs. Yazzie seems content. As she mixes and fries Navajo bread, she keeps a sparkling eye on her visitors and breaks into laughter as Clara Thompson, an official interpreter for the Navajo Indian Council, makes a remark in Navajo.

As far as the eye can see, up to 75 miles, there is nothing but an occasional wolf and miles of scrubby sagebrush.

"Indians use sagebrush to treat colds," Mr. Thompson said, leaning down to wipe the nose of one of the Yazzie children and pinching off a sprig of sagebrush at the same time. "Smell this" (crushed, it smells like Menhaden).

How much money do the Yazzies have to live on? How do they spend it?

Such questions are considered impertinent by the proud and haughty Navajos, and when Mrs. Yazzie was asked, there was a long silence. She was too polite to indicate to the interpreter that she considered it to be a tasteless query.

Mr. Thompson must not explore further the finances of the

Yazzies, but he did make an educated guess about a typical Navajo family who might be living, as the Yazzies do, 35 miles from the nearest town.

First, like the Yazzies, such a family would have a flock of 30 sheep, with income from the sheep approximately \$1,200 a year. A family with 10 children would get \$185 to \$300 a month from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mr. Thompson continued, and would be eligible for surplus farm products distributed by the federal government—beans, butter, rice, peanut butter, lard and flour.

With no rent or utility bills, this family would be able to pay \$65 a month toward the cost of buying a pickup truck, he added.

The Yazzies have such a truck. They use it to shop at the trading post 10 miles away and to haul milk cans filled with drinking water to their hogan.

Keeping house for a family of 13 is no overwhelming task in a hogan. The Yazzies have two beds. Four people sleep on them while the other eight family members sleep on sheepskins thrown on the earth floor at night.

The staple of the Yazzie diet is fry bread—made of a flour-baking powder dough and fried in lard. It is surprisingly light and delicate.

The family eats one big meal a day—beans, rice and meat (lamb or mutton from the family flock, or pork or beef from the trading post).

Occasionally at the trading post, the Yazzies buy carrots, lettuce and other fresh vegetables, paying approximately twice as much for them as do families in cities.

Although the Yazzies are not regularly exposed to radio, television or newspapers, the influence of advertising has reached them. Mrs. Yazzie uses popular bleaches and detergents when she has her laundry done at the trading post.

Navajo families who live in the recesses of the reservation do little or no entertaining. They party by driving to a bar off the reservation (for those who want a drink at home, mobile bootleggers make regular rounds on the back trails, selling liquor illegally at extremely inflated prices).

"Poor? Underprivileged? What are those terms?" the interpreter demanded. "They have the sun. They have space. They have fresh air." Mr. Thompson said. "What is being poor is living in ghettos in New York City or Washington. They have no sun. They have no place for the children to run and play."

Japanese Author Calls For Hirohito to Resign

Price-winning Japanese author, Akiyuki Nosaka, 43, known for erotic novels, told foreign correspondents in Tokyo Tuesday that Emperor Hirohito should resign. Nosaka, who won a Japanese Literature prize in 1967 for two of his novels, said, "I think the emperor has responsibility for World War II. I think the emperor should accept that responsibility and resign. There may have been no crime committed by the emperor or emperor but their existence itself, I think, is a crime. No matter how good a person the emperor may be personally... it was by chanting 'Long live the emperor' that millions of Japanese were forced to die and many foreigners were killed."

The writer, reports Sam Jameson of the Los Angeles Times, admitted that his defiance of a Japanese taboo—calling for the emperor's resignation—was easier "in front of foreigners." Nosaka is seeking a seat in the Japanese parliament in the July 7th elections—he is running as an independent.

"I can't wait to go home, eat sockfish and chips, and sink a pint of beer," Walker Talbot, 73, admitted Wednesday in San Diego. "Oh, it will feel so good."

Talbot—who isn't revealing his real name for the moment, jumped ship 54 years ago—he was serving on the USS Prince of Wales, a ship that sailed to North America. Later, Talbot joined the U.S. Navy and served for six years, was discharged, later re-enlisted during World War II. For many years, he has lived in San Diego with his wife, the events of a half-century ago a distant memory.

But another Prince of Wales came along. When HMS Jupiter, with Prince Charles aboard, docked in San Diego, Talbot's conscience got the better of him. He surrendered to the Jupiter's captain. The British consul considered his case two months before telling him this week that he would receive an honorable discharge from the Royal Navy. Talbot will resume his former name and apply for U.S. citizenship—in the meantime, he's looking forward to a trip to England.

On the subject of Prince Charles—he is to live in a 115-room mansion in Kent, Prime Minister Harold Wilson made the announcement Thursday.

occasional speculation the prince was planning to go to a Buckingham Palace man repked with a firm when asked if this was Charles had been given a Chevening House, a 17th-century manor about 25 miles south of London. The house was the nation by its last owner, Stanhope, and is presently redecorated.

"A double bed is fine for long love but not for sleep," declared actress Joanne Woodward, wife of actor Paul Newman, for the past 15 years. Miss Woodward would like separate beds, she told Good House magazine, but Newman "will none of it."

Singer Lorna Luft, daughter of the late Judy Garland, is sued by the theatrical which represents her. She ordered Wednesday to show why she should not be required to give a deposition sought by Artists Entertainment Corp. Inc.—the agency wants a \$100,000 from Miss Luft, who is in California, as a substitute for a deposition taken in New York, which is being heard in California. The agency maintains it advanced nearly \$300,000 from Jan. 1, 1971, to July 24, and \$60,408.95 of it has not been paid back.

Bernard Cornfeld, former pin of the now defunct Inv. Overseas Services, is back in Angeles, making plans to publish for the book he is co-authoring with a friend, a field, 46, said Wednesday the subsidiary, Global Resources Properties, still has about \$1 million in assets. He said he is cooperating with auditors to trace available assets. Investors can be repaid. Pre-early April on \$1.6 million after 11 months in jail, (field faces several lawsuits in United States. He said friends had helped him raise money—friends including George Hamilton and Tony G. His book, he said, is a biography, which also bears corporate biography." Cor was ousted from the IOS in by Robert Vesco, who has accused by the Securities and Exchange Commission of IOS of \$24 million.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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MINNEAPOLIS: Mr. McGinn White, Backstage & Film, 2111 1/2th St., Minneapolis, Minn. (612) 325-4444.
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PHILADELPHIA: Mr. McGinn White, Backstage & Film, 2111 1/2th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (215) 325-4444.
SAN FRANCISCO: Mr. McGinn White, Backstage & Film, 2111 1/2th St., San Francisco, Calif. (415) 325-4444.
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FOR SALE & WANTED 22 FT. CANAL-COASTAL CRUISER... 42 FT. CANAL-COASTAL CRUISER... 42 FT. CANAL-COASTAL CRUISER...	TAX-FREE CARS BOONING MOTORS ATHENS... BOONING MOTORS ATHENS... BOONING MOTORS ATHENS...	HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL TAKE A TRIP... TAKE A TRIP... TAKE A TRIP...	BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES GENEVA... GENEVA... GENEVA...	REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED... PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED... PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED...	REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE PARIS AREA FURNISHED... PARIS AREA FURNISHED... PARIS AREA FURNISHED...	REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE SPAIN... SPAIN... SPAIN...	REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE SWITZERLAND... SWITZERLAND... SWITZERLAND...
SHIPPING PANOCAN SHIP A CAR SYSTEM... PANOCAN SHIP A CAR SYSTEM... PANOCAN SHIP A CAR SYSTEM...	MOVING INTERNATIONAL MOVERS... INTERNATIONAL MOVERS... INTERNATIONAL MOVERS...	DE LA RANCHERAYE INTERNATIONAL MOVERS... INTERNATIONAL MOVERS... INTERNATIONAL MOVERS...	MOROCCO For the best arrangements... For the best arrangements... For the best arrangements...	CHARTER \$800 WEEKLY 17 M. Sailing Yacht... 17 M. Sailing Yacht... 17 M. Sailing Yacht...	AT HOME IN PARIS FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED... FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED... FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED...	ON CHAMP-DE-MARS 6 rooms, garden, 2,700 sq. ft... 6 rooms, garden, 2,700 sq. ft... 6 rooms, garden, 2,700 sq. ft...	16th Splendid living, 3 bed... Splendid living, 3 bed... Splendid living, 3 bed...
SHIPPING PANOCAN SHIP A CAR SYSTEM... PANOCAN SHIP A CAR SYSTEM... PANOCAN SHIP A CAR SYSTEM...	MOVING INTERNATIONAL MOVERS... INTERNATIONAL MOVERS... INTERNATIONAL MOVERS...	DE LA RANCHERAYE INTERNATIONAL MOVERS... INTERNATIONAL MOVERS... INTERNATIONAL MOVERS...	MOROCCO For the best arrangements... For the best arrangements... For the best arrangements...	CHARTER \$800 WEEKLY 17 M. Sailing Yacht... 17 M. Sailing Yacht... 17 M. Sailing Yacht...	AT HOME IN PARIS FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED... FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED... FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED...	ON CHAMP-DE-MARS 6 rooms, garden, 2,700 sq. ft... 6 rooms, garden, 2,700 sq. ft... 6 rooms, garden, 2,700 sq. ft...	16th Splendid living, 3 bed... Splendid living, 3 bed... Splendid living, 3 bed...
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